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☐ 1: Rev Med Interne 1995;16(6):457-61

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Abstract

Erythropoietin and arterial hypertension in patients with chronic renal insufficiency

[Article in French]

Simon P.

Service de nephrologie, centre hospitalier La Beauchee, Saint-Brieuc, France.

The induction or the aggravation of a hypertension is a side effect of recombinant human erythropoietin therapy in 30% of dialysed patients. Clinical manifestations can be severe. Pathogenesis of erythropoietininduced hypertension is ill known. Peripheral vascular changes were found in most studies. Recently, it was demonstrated that erythropoietin increased endothelin-1 release by endothelial cells. Ambulatory blood pressure recording seems to be the best method for evaluating the modification of blood pressure profile during the interdialytic period. Erythropoietininduced hypertension is easily controlled by drugs, but also by low dose of erythropoietin. Subcutaneous administration of erythropoietin is an approach to avoid the induction of hypertension. Furthermore economical advantages of subcutaneous administration are proven.

Publication Types:

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